

HOUSTON DAILY POST

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HOUSTON, TUESDAY, FEB. 15, 1898.

TEN PAGES TODAY.

A TROUBLESOME CITIZEN.

It again looks as if General Julio Sanguilly were abusing the generous protection and hospitality of the United States. If, as reported, he is now engaged in the organization or leadership of filibustering expeditions to the coast of Cuba. The circumstances surrounding Sanguilly, in a matter of this kind, are different from those surrounding any other citizen or resident of this country.

General Sanguilly obtained naturalization papers in the United States but continued to live in Cuba, and was active in behalf of the insurgent cause. It has been charged that he did not take out his citizenship papers in good faith, but with a view to claim American protection in case he got into deep water in Cuba. He was thrown into prison, and death or deportation to a penal colony for life stared him in the face. Under the active efforts of this government a pardon was finally given the prisoner, on condition that he should leave Cuba and not in any way aid the insurgents again during the rebellion.

That pardon was accepted by Sanguilly, and he came to the United States. The acceptance imposed obligations upon him which as a man of honor he can not disregard. After all that the American government did for him, it would be ungrateful and unpardonable for Sanguilly to engage in conduct toward Spain forbidden by our laws, or that might embarrass the Washington authorities in any way.

The Post has said that it is inconsistent in this government to forbid expeditions to Cuba so long as we would not declare that a state of war existed there, but the administration has taken this inconsistent position in an effort to stop filibustering. For Sanguilly, under the obligations imposed upon him and accepted by him, to violate the neutrality laws, therefore, is doubly reprehensible. He is forgetting his parole, and he is embarrassing his adopted country—the country, too, that saved his life.

If this distinguished gentleman under such circumstances should fall into Spanish hands once more, nothing could or should be done for him. Indeed, he would not be likely to obtain even the poor consolation of sympathy. He is running another risk also of falling into the keeping of a Federal court, where he would likewise have but slim chances of escaping imprisonment. We like to see the friends of Cuba active, but Sanguilly has put himself out of the fight.

A YEAR'S EMBEZZLEMENTS.

The New York World recently published some startling figures as to embezzlements and breaches of trust in this country in 1897, and also some observations by prominent business and professional men on the subject. It is somewhat surprising to hear the suggestion that the standard of public and private honesty is higher when the defalcations show a considerable increase over the preceding year.

The compilation of statistics in the field indicated, as given by the New York paper, shows up as follows:

Federal and State.....	\$2,178,832
Municipal.....	1,418,871
Transportation companies.....	1,081,692
Savings and building and loan associations.....	879,791
Insurance companies.....	221,500
Banks.....	1,693,509
Court costs.....	728,893
Commercial corporations and individuals.....	1,811,813
Miscellaneous.....	652,129
Total.....	\$11,154,340

This total is between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 greater than similar statistics for 1896. How can ministers and bankers conclude under such circumstances that the standard of honesty is higher—as they do in the world. The idea that the defalcations are more generally known now than formerly or that their proportion to the volume of business is smaller, can hardly apply when comparing 1897 with 1896. Business was about the same one year with the other, and certainly the facilities for getting and publishing the news were equal in the two years.

It is more than likely that our growing desire to display in this country social position, and the often evil influence of city life, are driving men in prominent positions and in places of trust to an extravagance not justified by their salaries. Embezzlements lead to desperation and desperation to crime. The love of money becomes more and more the root of evil, as money becomes more and more the basis of social distinction and the measure of all kinds. Our fast and free life in the United States also has its corrupting effect on the people.

They are growing in morality and the world is possibly becoming better, slowly, but it is questionable if public and private honesty in what we call the "higher walks of life" shows an improvement over conditions of a few years ago. Nor are we likely to see a higher standard of business fidelity until American society recognizes something better as an ideal than the golden calf, and finds distinction in something else than garish display. The bulk of our defaulters, in both public and private station, is composed of men who have been occupying enviable social positions and whose crimes have been the direct result of costly living in an effort to keep "in the swim."

HOUSTON IS INTERESTED.

Today again at the rooms of the Business League a meeting will be held looking to the promotion of tobacco culture in this section, and it is desired and expected that there shall be a large attendance of members of the league and of business men generally, or others, who may be interested in the development of a comparatively new industry in this State.

Experiments in tobacco culture in East and South Texas have convinced the National department of agriculture that not only can tobacco be successfully and profitably grown in this vicinity, but that a quality equal to fine Cuban tobacco can be produced. To raise a large crop of the finer grades here would be to add immensely to the riches and prosperity of this section. The fact would give us another good money crop along with cotton and with sugar. A territory capable of producing great crops of the best tobacco, sugar and cotton should ask no favors of any section of the North American continent.

Development in the directions indicated would soon make us independent and the envy of the best agricultural portions of the globe. Under our beneficent government and with our native energy and labor we should be able to demonstrate here what might be expected of Cuba as an American State and with an American population.

This is a matter of great importance to the city of Houston. As the business and railroad center of a rich tobacco district, not only would this city become the point of location of large warehouses, but of busy cigar and tobacco factories. Population, capital and industry would be gained by the community.

It will be seen, therefore, by the intelligent business men of Houston that possibilities are before us in successfully promoting the culture of tobacco in South and Southeast Texas. The movement is worthy of every encouragement and the Business League can accomplish much through agitation and in gathering and publishing facts and suggestions with reference to the raising, curing and marketing of tobacco.

THEY WANT GOLD PAYMENTS NOW.

In a recent interview in the Atlanta Constitution, Mr. Sam Inman, a gentleman well known in the South and East, throws some light on the lately developed movement in the republican party to have this country declare that all our government obligations shall be paid in gold.

Mr. Inman was not attempting in the interview to do more than show that "prosperity" was coming fast. Among other things he stated that the panic of the past few years had resulted in the return to us of the bulk of foreign holdings of our American obligations. Americans now are more independent of Europe than they have ever been, and the trade balances hereafter must come back to us in money largely, rather than stay abroad to settle the interest account we have owed to the foreigners.

It has been a favorite argument of the goldbugs that free silver meant the payment of our debts abroad in "50-cent dollars." The cry of "repudiation." It was said, would ring through Europe and result in such an immediate unloading of American securities on American markets as to "awamp us" and create a fearful panic.

Mr. Inman has unintentionally done us a great service in showing that this "unloading" has already occurred, and that we have only our own people to consider in any contemplated reform of our currency system. The bugaboo of an avalanche of American securities precipitated upon New York and Boston and Philadelphia, from London, Paris and Berlin, to be followed by a panic, has, under this new light, disappeared. Here is Mr. Inman's own language:

"During the past few disastrous years, although the visible trade balance with the balance of the world was in our favor, it was neutralized by the enormous invisible stream of American securities coming home on account of the lack of confidence in our governmental policy. In the end this will be a blessing in disguise, as we now hold a greater part of the debt we owed five years ago to Europe; although it created great distress at the time, because the real balance was largely against us at the end of every year. By reason of our immense trade balance, owing to what the world has had to pay for wheat and other products during the past year, and the securities that were for sale on the other side and our own people owning them, from now on the trade balance will be a real one and we will not be more and more creditors of the world instead of its debtors."

When we regard this declaration in connection with the present movement in the East to have an authoritative decision of the government to pay all obligations in gold, we begin to get into the real merits of the greenback proposition of the gold men. They now again own the bulk of our obligations and they want to give them an added value through the kindness of congress. Having bought these securities back from Europe under a falling market, they would make a great financial coup by having a straight gold value fastened to them now and count their profit by the tens of millions! A while back the goldbugs were solidly

for the government credit only; now they are more deeply interested than ever in gold payments. It is for this reason that they are at last throwing off all bimetallic disguises and coming out boldly for gold and gold alone!

Philadelphia is suffering from a typhoid fever epidemic, where the new cases reach about 250 per week and the deaths from thirty-five to fifty. The epidemic was caused by impure water in a certain portion of the city and by other sanitary shortcomings. The authorities of the city are as responsible for these deaths as if they had administered poison to the people. The evil was known for weeks and could have been remedied, but was recklessly suffered to remain. When municipal authorities know that conditions exist that will cause sickness and death and take no steps to remove them, are they not morally guilty of homicide?

The indications are that Texas is going to surpass itself in big crops and democratic majorities this year.

This government has some noble patriots for revenue only serving it now. Half the ammunition in the arsenal at San Francisco has been discovered to be worthless—most of the shells being filled with sand. There we undertake to fight anybody we should buy some war material abroad and get some new army and navy inspectors.

The French government may have the upper-hand, but Zola has the respect of the outside world on his side.

Mr. Charles J. Robinson, a representative of organized labor in Cleveland, Ohio, has kept a record of current events for some time past, from which it appears that there have been thirty strikes organized in the United States since the first of January. The masses of the Nation blind that they will not see the necessity for throttling these huge combines?

At any rate Senor Dupuy de Lome must be congratulated upon his prompt escape through the back door before he was kicked out.

When the death rate decreases in once-populous communities for want of material, as in Cuban towns, it is a terrible commentary on the horrors produced by war. Another 100 years of conflict and the Gem of the Andes will become a desolate waste—and under the shadow of the flag of a great Christian republic!

The senate is going to take another pull at Hawaii this week. The sugar trust grinds slowly, but it usually grinds exceedingly fine.

If Texas farmers were as enthusiastic about working up their cotton at home as they are in getting all the land in sight devoted to the growth of the plant, we should see a great deal of new industrial activity in this State soon and an enlarged market for other products of the farm as well as cotton.

They continue to strike oil in large quantities at Corsicana. That community ought to be able to run very smoothly from this time forward.

There is very general condemnation in the press of the country of the kidnapping of poor old Von Der Ahe. It was an outrage, and is a complimentary to the Pennsylvania courts and authorities that they did not immediately rebuke the over-zealous and too-tricky officer who perpetrated it.

Senator Hanna's delicacy of feeling and sense of honor have been demonstrated through the Ohio bribery investigation, where he has virtually said, "Let's see you prove it!"

If organized labor generally in New England goes to the active assistance of the cotton factors, there, except the factory lords, must begin soon to feel a contracting pocketbook. That's the only kind of an argument that will appeal to the slave drivers.

This is, indeed, a great and glorious country, and one offering extraordinary opportunities for diversion and amusement—every other year we have politics and baseball at one and the same time.

It is reported that sixty saloons in Buffalo, New York, have been closed recently on account of poor business. When the saloons begin to close for want of business, even the advance agent of prosperity must stand mute and motionless.

SOME POSTSCRIPTS.

The French soldier will shortly carry aluminum cooking utensils.

The statue of George Washington is one of the objects of interest at the capital of Venezuela.

A municipal council in France has ordered that all proceedings be reported by phonograph.

The huge guns of modern navies can be fired only about seventy-five times, when they become worn out.

One of the constituents of the best quality of vanilla is a resin known as kauri, which is only found in New Zealand.

HONOR AND CREDIT OF TEXAS.

Austin, Texas, February 14.—(Staff Special.)—It is a habit of the Eastern dailies to periodically poke fun at the continental papers because of ignorance they display in discussing American affairs, yet not one of their Transatlantic contemporaries has ever, unconsciously or otherwise, equaled them in misinformation with regard to what transpires in this country away from the seaboard. Every State west of the Alleghenies has suffered more or less from the inaccuracies for which the metropolitan press has become noted, and Texas has had more than its share of the burden to bear. For instance, it has been persistently referred to as an unsafe place for the investment of capital, although the study of its lawmakers and executive officers has for the past eight years been to give statutory protection to investors as well as to head off remorseless schemers and irresponsible inflationists who have sought to make this State the base of their operations for ensnaring the unwary.

Let a law be passed here to hinder the success of doubtful financial jobs, and forthwith Texas is denounced in the Philadelphia, New York and Boston papers as being a foe of enterprise. Let a Texas court decide that honest debts can be repudiated and the same Eastern purveyors of news will undertake to convey the impression that there is lack of sympathy among the people with such interpretations of the law.

A case in point is that with regard to the recent opinion of the supreme court of this State settling the status of certain county bonds repudiation of which was attempted in a few instances because of supposed technical objections to the course pursued by commissioners courts in ordering their issuance. In discussing the opinion, the New York Sun remarks:

"The State of Texas is to be congratulated on this decision even more than are the investors in repudiated Texas county bonds. The honor and reputation of the State are restored. She will pay her law. Consequently money will flow into the State. But the foes of the money changers must regard with horror the fact that debts must be paid even to outside money lenders."

It would seem from the above that the Texas courts have broken a precedent and for once decided that honesty is good policy, while, as a matter of fact, the decision referred to is strictly in line with what they have ever held and not an exception to the rule, as the Sun would have the public believe. As to "the foes to the money changers" who "must regard such decisions with horror," Texas is no home of theirs. No one in this State has expressed disapproval of the supreme court's decision in this matter, the universal opinion being that it is just and fair.

Besides the Sun, the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, which of late seems to be trying to make a record as a Texas defamer, has had something to say about this same opinion, and it is as follows: "The school fund which has been unwisely quoted by a few Texas papers, it gets off the following:

"In August a proposed amendment to the constitution tending to invalidate the bonds with the exception of those in which the school fund was invested, was defeated."

This is a cold-blooded falsification. Had the amendment referred to been adopted it would have tended toward the ultimate submission and adoption of an amendment invalidating the doubtful holdings of private investors, for if the questionable bonds held by the school fund had been legalized by the school fund, it would have been a matter of the school fund, and not of the school fund.

Another place will soon be reared on upper Fifth avenue. O. H. P. Belmont has purchased a lot near Seventy-seventh street, paying about \$23,000 for it. It is stated that the new Belmont mansion will be one of the finest in town. Today's real estate transactions by private parties amounted to more than \$1,000,000.

The total budget for Greater New York for 1898 will be about \$73,000,000. Another piece of news given out by the mayor was that the budget, as already fixed, will not be changed, no matter what happens. There are weeping and wailing on the part of heads of departments and bureaus, for the cuts in the estimates have run all the way from 10 to 80 per cent.

Hetty Green raised a hubbub in an elevator today because she had lost her veil. Her wails were so pitiful that the operator of the lift reversed the lever and hauled her aloft again, much to the disgust of his mate. When Mrs. Green reappeared at the gate she triumphantly displayed the rusty face protector and descended in peace. The only thing that the richest woman in America loses without a kick is her temper.

The first official estimate of the population of the new city of New York was given out by the health board, which is obliged to make the estimate in order to compute the death rate. Its total is 3,438,899, of whom 1,911,755 live in the borough of Manhattan, 137,073 in Bronx, 1,197,160 in Brooklyn, 128,912 in Queens and 64,227 in Richmond. This is 2,000,000 less than London's population, but 1,000,000 more than that of Paris and considerably more than that of Berlin and Vienna combined.

"This is a great sawed off month," said a Wall street broker today as he slipped a "high ball." Then he began to count mentally, and continued: "Eight holidays, my boy, legal, sentimental, ecclesiastical and otherwise, you know. It is St. Valentine's day, Lincoln's birthday and Washington's day as regular annual feasts of commerce. It is also the day of Ash Wednesday, and it is a little bit of a holiday to itself. And only a bobtail month at that! We'll have holidays to burn." In Newspaper Row, however, it's different.

It has long been a question of dispute in medical circles whether the bite of a cat could result in rabies, such as may result from the bite of a mad dog. It has been pretty conclusively proved today that a mad cat is just as dangerous as a mad dog, and a patient lies strapped down in a Brooklyn borough hospital suffering from the attack of a feline. It is believed that he has hydrophobia, as all the symptoms point that way. The medical fraternity are watching the rather peculiar case, the outcome of which is said to be problematical.

ADIOS, DE LOME!

We fear you will have to vamoose, Senor. McKinley can't swallow you, Senor. Your expressions were rather low, Senor. And so we must say "Adios!" You were upset for "los lingones." Has stirred up the lingones. And made them a trifle morose. Adios, De Lome! Now run away home! Adios! Adios! Adios!

Poor Grever you've made very sad, Senor. He is pained you should be so verbose. As for us, we confess we are glad, Senor. To be able to say "Adios!" A little calmer. Would have taken great care, O. To keep his opinions more clear. Adios, De Lome! To be able to say "Adios!" Adios! Adios! Adios!

—New York Evening World.

Adios de la natural e inevitable groseria con que se repite cuando se dice de Weyler la prensa y la opinion en Espana, demuestra una vez mas a que es McKinley, debil y populachero y ademas un politi-castro que quiere dejar una puerta abierta y quedar bien con los lingones de su partido.

FAC SIMILE OF MINISTER DUPUY DE LOME'S INSULT TO PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

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[TRANSLATION.]
 "Besides the natural and inevitable coarseness with which he repeats all that the press and public opinion of Spain has said of Weyler, it shows once more what McKinley is—weak and catering to the rabble, and besides a low politician who desires to leave a door open to me and to stand well with the lingones of his party."

GOSSIP OF GAY GOTHAM.

New York, February 12.—There is talk of another stock exchange rule. This would prohibit members from having any business transactions with persons who have been expelled for fraud from any exchange or board of trade in the country. Such a rule would work for the protection of the public.

The stock exchange governors have called Deceun White down for inviting speculators not afraid to lose to send their money to him to be invested. They also warned members that in future overtures of this sort would mean a violation of the rules and a severe penalty. But the good deacon only smiles.

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—New York Evening World.

SOME WASHINGTON.

Houston Sun Building, February 14.—The De Lome incident, as nothing more than a topic of conversation since the expressions concerning the men would make very interesting if they could be compiled. It can not conceal their national incident, and the universal opinion is that it served McKinley right for his double dealing in matters pertaining to Cuba. It is no question that he "called" on him to the fraction of a cent. Other men assert that if it were not for McKinley's face he would have resented it except to cable Madrid to demand another commercial treaty now being considered. The feature in the incident mentioned on is the shrewd manner of De Lome put the administration. As soon as he saw the letter he called it a light and called the administration. Madrid and it was proved to be his government. This made a citizen and the United States could not then give him his passport. Some of the officials of the longer been in an official capacity has not only added to De Lome's accepting his resignation, but he disavowed the insult of De Lome. He tendered any apologies whatsoever in the face of the request of the government that De Lome should be called in disgrace.

If this government should make the request or demand that the minister must bear the odium of dismissal and Spain refuses to put grace on De Lome, then there is to be immediate severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Perhaps serious trouble. It is a trouble part of it, however, for administration will do almost anything to avoid almost any insult to the flag. Some of the democrats say that if the administration should have courage to fight, it would destroy the issue and make the administration strong. It would be impossible to fight. That, however, is a mistake. They have the precedent of the hip. They have waited too long would not fight to avenge the agony of tortured and butchered citizens. They would not fight. Some of the democrats say that if the administration should have courage to fight, it would destroy the issue and make the administration strong. It would be impossible to fight. That, however, is a mistake. They have the precedent of the hip. 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